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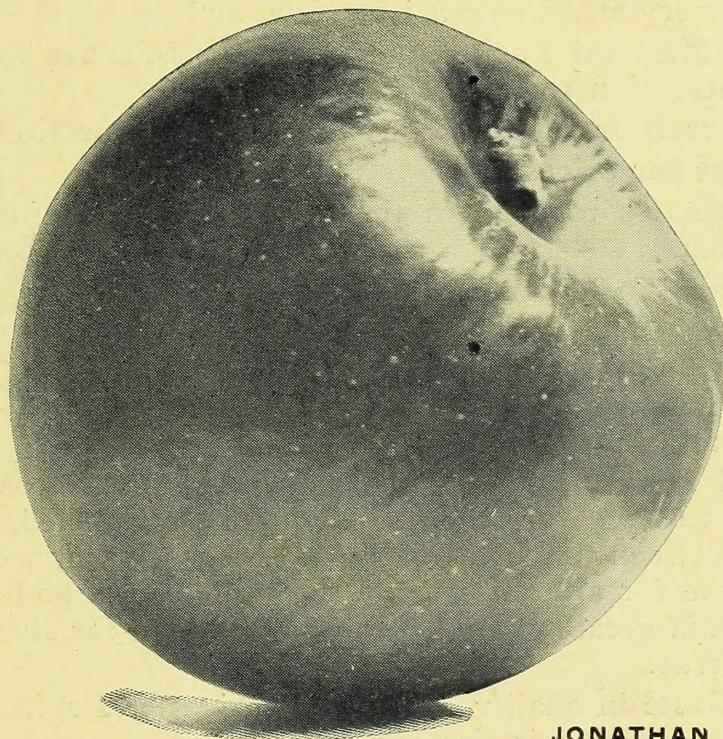
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

THE BROCK NURSERIES



JONATHAN

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to certify that on September 12th, 1902, I examined personally the stock and premises of The Brock Nursery, H. A. Brown & Son, Proprietors, Brock, Nebraska, and found no San Jose Scale nor indication that it has ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and that the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all dangerous insect pests. This certificate is good for one year from date.

Lawrence Bruner.
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

H. A. BROWN & SON, PROPRIETORS
Brock (Nemaha Co) Nebraska

They All Speak Well of the Trees.

Douglas, Neb., June 12, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska

Gentlemen: All of the parties that we have seen speak well of the trees they purchased of you last Spring. You will do a big business here next year. Yours truly
CARPENTER BROS.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

We present herewith our Descriptive Catalogue with latest Price List. Our Nurseries are situated in the Southeastern part of Nebraska on some of the richest soil in the United States. We have stock, both on the second bottom of the Nemaha River, and on the upland. Our location, soil and other facilities enable us to grow Nursery stock equaled by few and excelled by none.

We Ship by Missouri Pacific and B. & M. Railways and can insure prompt attention to all orders.

We Solicit correspondence, and invite personal inspection of our stock.
See Price List for prices.

We Advise parties to send in their orders early, before the assortment is broken.

Our Terms are Cash, Note, or satisfactory reference.

Claims for deduction for shortage will be made good if notified promptly upon receipt of stock.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection furnished, and every thing is in a good, healthy condition.

Guarantee of Genuineness—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have our stock true to name as labeled, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that we are not held responsible for any mistakes that might occur, and are not liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for stock that should prove untrue.

We Try to Excel in quality, not in low prices and refused, low grade stock. Everything is first class.

We Replace stock only when it fails to bud or start to grow, and not everything that dies from neglect, drouth, rabbits, gophers, etc.

BEST YET.

Alvo, Nebraska, April 20, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock Nebraska:

Dear Sirs: I bought a bill of trees of the _____ Nursery last year and thought I got good trees, but yours that I got are far better than any I ever received. Yours truly, WM. STEWART.

References—Bank of Brock; Bank of Julian, Neb.; Citizens State Bank of Peru, Neb.

ORDER SHEET.

The Brock Nursery Co. BROCK, (Nemaha County) NEBRASKA

Please book me for the following nursery stock, to be shipped as soon as season will permit. You may substitute, if necessary, some varieties that are equally as good or better than ones named. (Make all remittances by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter, and write your name and address plainly).

Name :.....

Postoffice

County
.....

State _____

How and Where to be Sent.

Amount Enclosed \$ Date 190

Quantity	Trees, Plants, etc.	Price

OVER

Quantity	Trees, Plants, etc.	Price

REMARKS:

Descriptive Catalog of
THE BROCK NURSERIES
H. A. Brown & Son, Proprietors
BROCK, NEB.

TREES PURCHASED IN THE FALL.

We recommend fall buying of trees, but do not think it advisable to plant trees in the fall in all localities. In a country where the winters are rather cold, trees should be "heeled in" according to the following: Heel in by digging a trench 18 inches deep at one end for the root. Slope the ground up toward the north about 8 feet, making trench wide as desired to admit several bunches of trees. Lay the trees in and cover the roots with about 12 to 18 inches of good moist dirt, and the tops 2 or 3 inches deep. Be sure to pack the dirt well around them so as to leave no air spaces for them to dry out.

If heeled in in this manner they will keep in fine shape until ground thaws out in the Spring, when they should be dug out and planted. Select a well-drained spot so the water will not stand where the trees are.

Trees "heeled in" in this manner will come out in fine condition in the Spring. The buds are fresh, clean to the tips. The roots are calloused ready to grow, and they will start immediately after planting.

By purchasing your trees in the Fall and handling as stated above, you have them in the Spring early, and can set them any time.

Fall Planting in some localities, where the Winters are not too severe, is all right. Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, etc., are sometimes planted in the Fall with good results. They produce the same root growth as where they are "heeled in." Peaches are better heeled in unless the Winters are very mild.

WHOLE ROOT OR PIECE ROOT.

We grow trees from whole root and piece root grafts, also budded in the nursery rows. The argument has been made by some nurserymen that the "whole root" produces a better tree. It makes better tap roots; it makes longer lived trees, etc.

All budded trees are "whole roots" and could not be otherwise. It is the root graft that we wish to call your attention to. A "whole root" graft is generally made of a whole seedling root, and a 3 to 5 inch scion. Our "piece roots" are made of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch root and a 5-inch scion.

The "whole root" will produce a little larger one-year tree in the nursery than the "piece root." It produces no better tap roots; it grows no larger roots; it makes no longer lived trees. It will grow a little better tree in the nursery, and would be better on poor nursery land. The "piece root" grows a good tap root, and produces abundance of large and fibrous roots on all trees. The graft being planted with the union 4 inches below the surface of the ground, it takes root on the scion, and thus you have the tree on its "own root." This produces a good, well-rooted tree, as healthy and as long-lived as the "whole root" graft.

Special Notice.—We call your special attention to our line of nursery stock. Many of you, no doubt, know how often the people are robbed and humbugged by agents who call upon you, saying they represent a certain firm, when they do not; they buy their stock where

ever they can buy the lowest, and charge you double rates for stock that is nothing but culls and common varieties. We have placed our rates as low as any firm which has a reputation at stake, and we will protect the grower and give him just what he buys.

Preparations for Planting—Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to pulverize thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting on the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of four or five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as close as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed, and "puddle" before planting.

Planting.—Fill up the hole with surface soil so that the tree will stand about as it did in the nursery after the earth has settled, except for Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover two or three inches the quince stock upon which they are budded. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except for very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

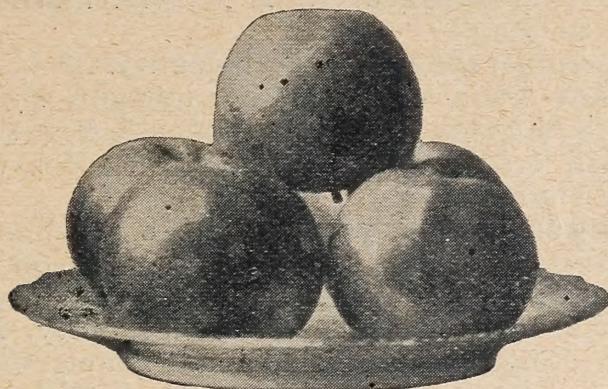
Standard Apples	30	feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	20	feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18	feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18	feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12	feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12	feet apart each way
Grapes—Rows 7 to 8 feet apart.....	7 to 10	feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4	feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4	by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries for field-culture.....	1 to 1½	by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden-culture	1 to 2	feet apart.

Note—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 feet apart each way.....	70	8 feet apart each way.....	680
20 feet apart each way.....	110	6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
18 feet apart each way.....	135	5 feet apart each way.....	1,742
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2,723
12 feet apart each way.....	300	3 feet apart each way.....	4,840

Rule—Multiply this distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of trees to the acre.



Apples

The First Fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the APPLE. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained for family use. There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

A Michigan fruit-grower truly says of the apple: "There is no fruit grown that is so staple as the apple; no fruit that can so nearly be distributed to the four-quarters of the world, in its natural state, with so little expense of packing or in so economical a package, and there is no fruit that will receive the uninterrupted demand for so long a season."

Description of Varieties.

We grow the choicest apple trees that money can buy. They are above the standard in their respective grades and all Young, Healthy Stock. See Price List for our special prices on Apples.

WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome striped; very productive, late keeper, highly esteemed in the West.

Grimes' Golden—Of the highest quality, medium to large, golden yellow; subacid, spicy and rich; January and February.

Missouri Pippin—Medium to large, pale yellow at blossom; end light and dark red and covered with small white dots on surface; January to March.

Walbridge—Fruit medium, handsomely striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, tree vigorous grower, especially adapted to the northern cold sections; February to May.

Northwest Greening—Yellow, smooth, very hardy, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden, good quality, long keeper.

Salome—Long keeper, annual bearer, medium and uniform size; good quality.

Wine Sap—Medium, dark red, subacid, excellent. Tree a moder-

What You Want is good, well-rooted, well-grown trees, true to name as labeled. Plant the well-known hardy varieties.

ate grower and an abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Jonathan—Medium red, extra good quality.

Mammoth Black Twig—Tree a fine, upright, spreading grower; bears large crops and holds its fruit well; fully one-third larger than the Wine Sap which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities; very vigorous.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, yellow, with a red blush; very tender, juicy, subacid; moderate grower and bearer. October to December.

Gano—This apple was found by W. G. Gano in an old orchard planted by Eli Jacks near Parkville, Platte County, Missouri, and it is said that the seedlings were carried from Boone County, Missouri. It was named in honor of its president, W. G. Gano. "The fruit is bright red on yellow ground (no stripes), large, oblong, tapering to the eye; surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long, core medium, seeds large. January to April."

York Imperial—(Johnson's Fine Winter). One of the finest apples grown, the yellow flesh is delightfully flavored and keeps late; the tree is strong in growth and heavy bearing; the fruit is of good size and richly shaded with red.

Tallman Sweeting—Medium, pale, yellow, firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable preserving and baking apple; vig. October to December.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; tree irregular grower; vig. January to April.

Winter Banana—Has a rich banana flavor; yellow, with red blush; large size, young bearer and good keeper. Price alone 20 cents each; with general assortment, same as other trees.

Other good varieties: Dominie, Iowa Blush, Milam, Wolf River and Rawles' Jenett.

FALL APPLES.

Wealthy—An apple of fine appearance and quality, an early and profuse bearer; a good market apple of its season; tree hardy; its chief fault is killing itself by its early and excessive bearing; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin and is a better dessert apple.

Fameuse—Tree fairly vigorous, foliage abundant; fruit medium, round, regular surface, nearly deep red, made up of stripes and splashes that are nearly lost in depth of color, flesh snowy white, very tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid, quality good; season, September, but may be kept much longer. General planting.

Rambo—Tree upright, very thrifty and productive, bountiful foliage, light green and perfectly hardy, fruit medium, liable to overbear, surface striped on green ground, numerous small dots, flesh greenish white, juicy, flavor sub-acid, aromatic, quality first rate for table; season, September and October.

Haas—Very hardy, upright grower; medium to large; greenish striped with red; subacid, juicy and good; flesh fine white; bears early and abundantly. September and October.

Maiden Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine,

evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, red with stripes flesh white and tender. Good flavor. September.

Bailey's Sweet Red—Flesh white, sweet and good. Good bearer. October.

SUMMER APPLES.

Red June—Medium, oblong; very hardy and productive; deep red color; subacid and spicy.

Sweet June—Tree one of the best, upright and vigorous, regular bearer and productive; fruit sweet, medium size, excellent for baking; season June and July.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Tree rather poor in nursery, but has proved one of the best for the north. Fruit large, surface smooth; waxen yellow ground, covered with bright carmine stripes, sour, one of the very best for cooking; very productive. August.

Yellow Transparent—Fruit pale yellow, roundish, oblate, medium size and good quality, skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich subacid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of July.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and a good bearer. August.

Peaches

The Peach Tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; a warm, sandy loam is probably best. To preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and banches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops. Unbleached wood ashes and pure ground bone are the best fertilizers.

In planting prune the tops and the roots carefully, reducing the former to a clean whip, and removing all bruises and broken roots. Plump, healthy trees are best, even if small, for extensive planting.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

BUDDED PEACHES.

Alexander Early—Large size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; should remain on the tree until fully ripe. Late in June.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting with very rich flavor. First of July.

If You Want a fine or ornamental tree that will bear nice fruit, buy the **Alexander Plum**.

Elberta—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling, very large, well colored, all things considered the finest yellow freestone in cultivation: no one can go amiss by planting it; fruit perfectly free from rot and one of the most successful shipping varieties. August 20th.

Champion—Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, rich, sweet and juicy, surpasses all other early varieties, skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches. Ripens in early August.

Family Favorite—A fine, large, white-fleshed peach with red cheek, that is making a most favorable record wherever tested. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, but a perfect free stone, hardy bud, very prolific. Last of August.

Greensboro—The largest and finest looking early peach known; ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy and good.

Wright's Seedling—As hardy as any seedling peach that grows; very large, white, good flavor; ripens last of September.

Hill's Chilli—One of the hardiest; good size, fine, rich flavor; red blush over light yellow; good bearer. September.

Bokara No. 3—Raised from seed procured from Bokara, Asia, a number of seedlings being produced that proved 30 per cent hardier than the old strain of peach trees. One of the seedlings, No. 3, proved decidedly the best, has been fruited in Iowa several years and found on of the hardiest and best peaches known there.

Triumph—Large, yellow, freestone, mostly covered with red; most attractive extra early peach yet produced. Will certainly become very popular as a market fruit. Ripe with Alexander.

Crosby, or Frost Proof—New, claimed by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, the originator, to be the surest and best quality peach grown. Yellow, red cheeked, free, withstands late frosts.

***Everbearing**—This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. 1—Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of November. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown may be seen upon the tree at the same time. Two-year-old trees bear freely. 2—As the tree blossoms during a long period, a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree first began to bear, ten years ago. 3—The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple, and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor. 35 cents each.

***Holderbaum**—This champion of all peaches originated in 1880 in Somerset, Pennsylvania, one of the highest and coldest points on the Alleghany Mountains, where the mercury often drops to 28 degrees below zero. The original tree is now 25 feet high and 10 inches in diameter at the base, with foliage surpassing anything ever before seen in the nature of a peach. The leaves are of a dark, heavy green, measuring from 8 to 10 inches in length. It has one valuable advantage in the peculiar character of its blossoms, which never open out like those of other varieties, but remain closed, with a heavy growth

of moss-like fuzz covering the young peach and protecting it from heavy spring frosts. The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. 35c each.

***Dwarf Japanese**—This is the earliest of all peaches, maturing in about eight weeks from time of blooming. It is a dwarf-growing, very stocky variety from Japan, bearing when three or four feet high; a little tree, one year planted matured twenty-four fine specimens. The blooming season is late, making it free from damage by frosts. Fruit large, beautiful crimson and yellow, heavily overlaid with red. 35 cents each.

Snow—Very hardy, bore a good crop in 1899, when all others in this section failed. Flesh white with red cheek. Resembles Champion; not quite so large, a good bearer. Last of August.

Cling Stone Peaches—Heath, O. M. Cling and Chinese.



Plums

Since the introduction of the Japan varieties, which are almost curculio-proof, no one need be without plums from June till September. Plum trees bear at an early age, and the yield of the Japan varieties is surprising; they often come into bearing at two years from planting. The trees are vigorous and the fruit is beautiful in appear-

You Can Not Afford to hold your order until time to plant. Send in early and get the best varieties. We will book orders and hold all stock for you until notified to ship.

ance and superb in quality. We know of no better investment than a good plum orchard.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

Wild Goose—Large, rich, crimson, beautiful; flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious with a full fruit flavor; tree a strong grower, prolific. This variety is among plums what the Ben Davis is among apples—referring to the American class of plums. July.

Pottawattamie—A strong and vigorous grower, hardy; an immense bearer; large, yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than Wild Goose; no astringency in skin or pulp; early August.

Wolf—Vigorous grower, hardy and becoming very popular. Perfect free stone, large size; immensely productive. August.

Forest Garden—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, juicy, very sweet and rich; tree a strong grower. July.

De Soto—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

Forest Rose—Large, round, dark red, very productive and good quality. Ripens in August.

Miner—An old standard variety; good bearer, red. September.

Alexander—New variety, very large, round, dark red. It is a fine grower; bears in ropes around the limbs, fruiting on spurs. Very productive. The finest looking and the strongest growing of all the plums we have ever grown in the nursery; large, uniform, dark green leaves, and it's well shaped top makes it a handsome tree. Fruit ripens latter part of August. We are the only growers of this fine new plum, having produced the buds from the introducer, J. W. Alexander, who propagated and fruited it first in Saline County, Nebraska, with marked success. Price, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per 10.

EUROPEAN AND JAPAN PLUMS.

Botan or Abundance—This remarkable plum is being catalogued by some under the name of Abundance on account of its wonderful bearing qualities. It is one of the improved Japan varieties, the correct name being Botan. It is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament to any yard. It excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is large, handsome, showy and practically curculio proof; fruit beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom, large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting rich and highly perfumed. July.

Burbank—The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red and with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous with strong upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late and consequently more liable to escape the late spring frost.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.

Red June—Medium size, slightly conical sometimes. Solid dark

red color; flesh yellow. June. It is becoming popular wherever tried.

Green Gage—A fine, large, green plum; very heavy bearer; perfect free stone; fine for canning and drying; turns a little yellow when fully ripe; ripens last of August.

Apricots

Russian—A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of its extreme hardiness of tree and fine quality of fruit.

Alexander—An immense bearer; fruit of large size, oblong, yellow fleshed with red, flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy. July 1st.

J. L. Budd—Of large size, white with red cheek, flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine. A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; the best late variety. August 1st.

Cherries

A great deal of attention is now given to the growing of Cherries. No home orchard is complete without its proportion of Cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable market fruits. It will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet, as the Cherry tree everywhere requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, driest situation.

We are willing to compare the quality of our cherry trees with any that are put on the market; especially in the great amount of large and fiberous roots. This is sometimes the great fault we find with cherry trees; they have little or no roots. But we furnish as good roots on cherry as any other tree that grows..

Order of Ripening: Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dye House, Wragg, English Morrello.

Note—The supply of Cherry trees is short and the demand large, so place your orders early.

Description of Varieties.

Early Richmond—Medium, very light red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Ripens first of June.

Large Montmorency—Large, dark red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. This is one of our best bearers. Season, middle to last of June.

Dye House—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens same time as Early Richmond; of better quality and quite productive. Should be in every collection.

English Morrello—One of the very best late sorts and gives universal satisfaction; very dark. Red, rich, acid, juicy and good. Remarkably productive; season, middle of July.

Wragg—A fine, large, dark red cherry, good quality and very productive; considered one of the best and hardiest late sorts.

The Banana Apple is very fine, and one of the leaders in American horticulture. We have a limited number of fine trees of this variety.

Crab Apples

The improvements in the varieties of the Crab Apple have kept pace with other kinds of fruit. Now they demand a good price on the market, for dessert purposes; especially is this the case with the following varieties:

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size and immensely productive.

Red Siberian—Small, yellow flesh, with red cheek; fine for pickles and jelly.

Whitney No. 20—Fine, large, red; good bearer; cannot be beat, all things considered. Season, August.

Hyslop—Large, produces in clusters; deep crimson with bluish bloom; very popular on account of its beauty, bearing qualities and hardiness. September and October.

Gen. Grant—Very large dark red, with white flesh; mealy when fully ripe; good to eat; as large as Red June apple. Good annual bearer.

Virginia—Large, yellow; bears at two years old. Tree a fine grower, and hardy. August. 3 yr. trees from graft have measured $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Sylvan Sweet—Fine, large, sweet crab, good bearer and hardy.

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection the ripening season beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two to three years after transplanting. The pear, when once in bearing, seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince, 2 or 3 inches, the soil made rich and well-tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side-branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs.

Description of Varieties.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance, and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November. Dwarf and standard.

Louise Bonne—Good size, greenish yellow, with a bright cheek. September and October. Good as a dwarf.

See Price List for prices on all kinds of Nursery Stock.

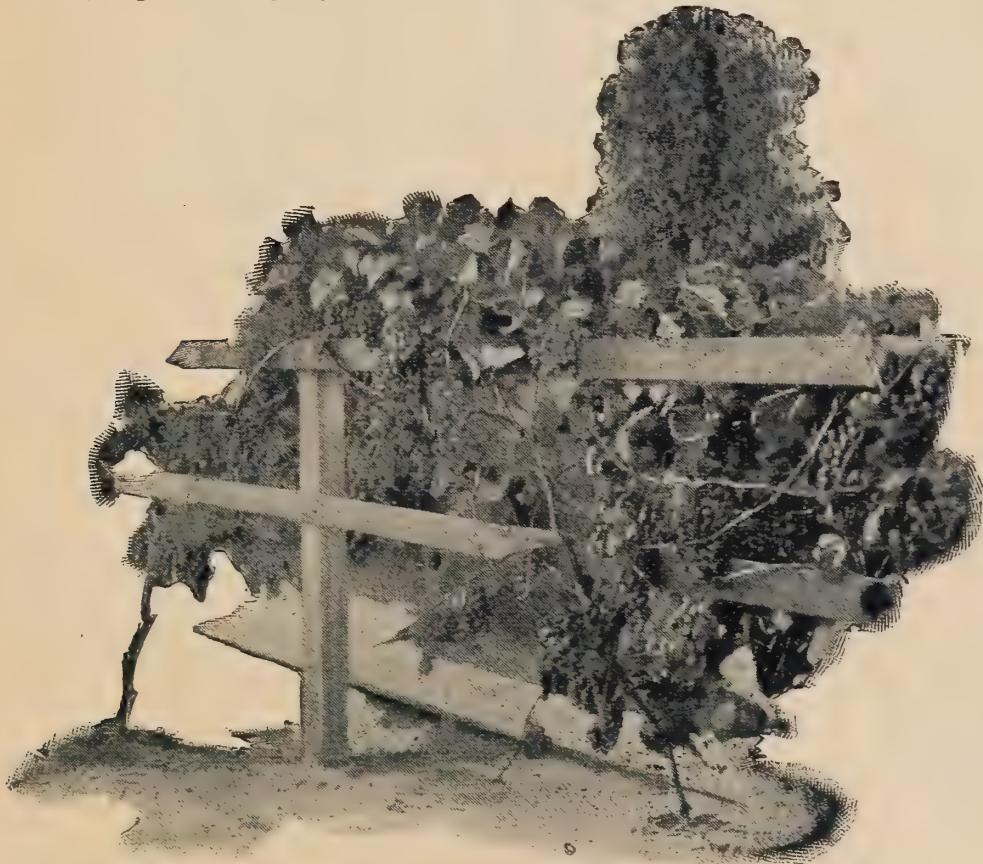
Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich. One of the hardiest and most popular. September and October. Standard.

Lincoln Coreless—Has no core; a good bearer; fine quality, and free from blight. It is becoming very popular. Standard.

Duchess—Largest of all Pears; good bearer; best as dwarf.

Seckle—Small cinnaman brown; good bearer and fine quality; season, September. Dwarf and standard.

Wilder's Early—Heavy bearer; good quality light yellow, with red cheek; ripens in July. Standard.



Hardy Grapes

Culture—It would be rather an undertaking to describe the full method of grape-culture, as it is very extensive, but we will give it brief mention. The soil should be prepared as for other small fruits; make the rows 8 feet apart and plant 6 feet in the row, or if the soil is very rich, make it 8 feet. The holes should be about 1 foot square, so as to allow plenty of room for the roots; put some good soil in the bottom, or wet corncobs, if at hand, and use a little ground bone. When the vines arrive from the nursery, cut both the roots and the tops; two eyes are sufficient, and on two-year-olds, from four to five eyes. After you have trimmed the roots and spread them out in the

If You Want to Plant an Apple Orchard, you should figure with us before placing your order. We have all the standard varieties at right prices.

hole, the vine should be set at one side, and the soil well firmed with the feet. Set a small stake by the side so as to mark the vine. The second or third year they should be staked and wired; two or three wires should be used. Keep the old wood as near the ground as possible, for the nearer it is the sweeter the fruit will be. Keep the vine open so that the air can pass through, to prevent rot and mildew.

Description of Varieties.

Concord—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease. The most popular market variety.

***Campbell's Early**—After years of testing, is offered for general planting in all sections where any of the hardy, native varieties can be successfully grown. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; early ripening and abundant bearing combine with most remarkable keeping qualities. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger, the fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier. Black.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shoulder-ed: berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

Agawam (Roger's 15)—A fine, large, red grape; cluster of good size; quality excellent, with a decided aromatic flavor peculiar to the variety. Vine a strong grower, productive and with good foliage. Mid-season.

Moore's Early—Bunch large, berry large and round, with heavy blue bloom. Ripens three weeks before Concord.

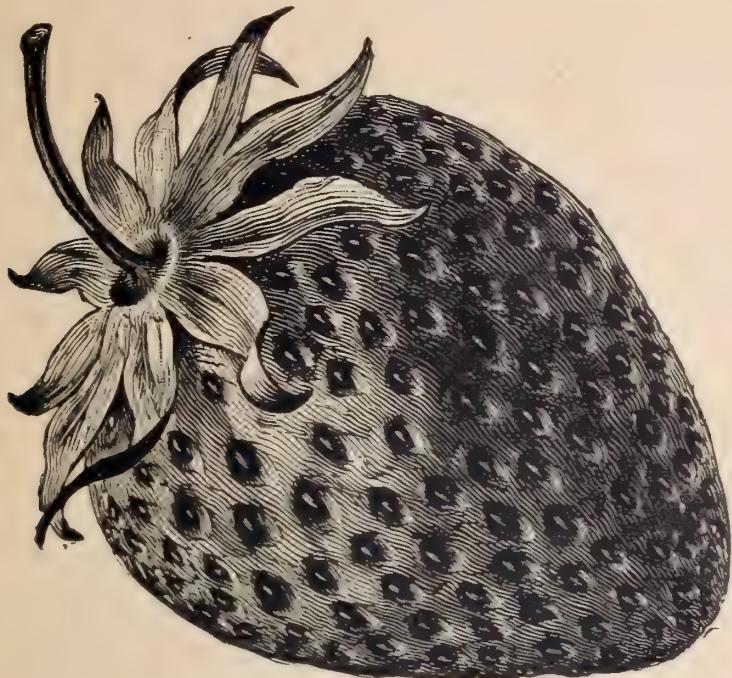
Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large, berries of medium size; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality; ripens early; purple. Red.

***McPike**—The new McPike grape is very large; ripens with Worden; has only one to two seeds, skin tender, and pulp melting; a long keeper; has been shipped to England, being on the road thirteen days, then sold for 60 cents per pound. Has taken all the premiums at the state fairs wherever exhibited. The finest of all black grapes in cultivation.

Strawberries

First fruit of each year to ripen. Strawberries readily hold a leading place in the affections and gardens of all who aim to have a family fruit supply, for it is a fruit that will thrive over a greater range of

See Price List for prices on all kinds of Nursery Stock.



territory than any other. There is hardly anywhere an acre of American soil but that, somewhere on the acre, luscious, fragrant Strawberries can be produced, if only right varieties be planted.

Pistillate varieties, if well pollinated, are usually more productive than perfect bloomers. If several varieties are in the same field, it is well not to have too many of one variety in one block; close contact of one with the other tends to fruitlessness. There are now so many good perfect-growing varieties that we can pollinate the pistillate kinds and have fine fruit from all.

Description of Varieties.

The following varieties are all first-class in every respect, and we can recommend them to all who want to make a success of growing berries, both for home and market purposes:

New York (S)—Fine large new berry, good bearer.

Bederwood (S)—Very early; best fertilizer for Warfield.

Warfield (P)—Heavy bearer, fair size, good quality, best shipper.

Bismark (S)—Fine flavor, good size, recommended for home use.

Brandywine (S)—Very large, dark red, fine quality, firm and good.

Bubach (P)—Good size, hardy when neglected, good bearer.

Crescent Seedling (P)—Light red, fair size, good bearer.

Excelsior (S)—Extra early, good size and prolific.

Parker Earle (S)—Excellent quality and fine bearer; late to ripen.

Sample (P)—Very firm, large, good quality, fine for market.

Saunders (S)—Large size, good bearer and fine flavor.

Jessie (S)—Very large, heavy bearer, fine quality.

Wm. Belt (S)—Large, dark red, good keeper, very prolific.

Nick Ohmer—Very productive; very large, good quality.

Rough Rider—Excellent quality, fine, large new variety.

Glen Mary—Extra large berry; good grower and productive.

Our Trees are all propagated from bearing orchards. Why not buy trees that you know will bear good fruit.

Blackberries

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

Synder—Very hardy, good quality and very productive; grows strong, heavy canes and stands the hard winters of the North and West.

Stone's Hardy—Good bearer; very hardy and fine quality.

Early Harvest—Very early, so as to escape the hot dry weather of August; not as hardy as some, but bears when others fail.



Raspberries

The culture of these is about the same as that of the blackberry, after preparing the soil the same as for Strawberries. Set plants $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. Plant only when the ground is moist, press the soil firmly to the roots with your feet. Work as you would corn or potatoes, and practice level culture. Prune in the Spring. After fruiting, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes, but the three best; this destroys all insects and rust that may occur. Give good culture until mid-summer, when cultivation should cease so that the canes may ripen before winter.

Gregg—The leading black cap, very hardy, large berry, good bearer.

Palmer—One of the best and most productive early black caps; hardy and very productive.

Nemaha—Very large and good bearer.

Kansas—Early; very large, hardy and good bearer; stands dry weather.

Schaffer's Colossal—Red, good bearer, roots from the tip like the black caps. The hardiest of all red varieties.

Columbian Red—Good bearer, fine quality; purple-red, like Schaffer.

Best Shipment of Trees That Were Ever Delivered.

Cook, Nebraska, April 19, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska.

Dear Sir: Every man that got trees out of the delivery was well satisfied. Several of them said that the trees were the best that ever were shipped into the town. Respectfully, JOHN STETLER.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing—One of the best, large size, good bearer.
Houghton—Very productive; fair size and good bearer.
Pearl—Good bearer, free from mildew, good size.
Champion—Largest hardy gooseberry; good bearer.
Smith's Improved—Fine large berry, very productive.

CURRENTS.

Red Dutch—Good bearer; large and good quality.
White Grape—Hardy, very productive.
Fay's Prolific—Red; fine quality and heaviest bearer of all.
Cherry—A good bearer; good quality, and large.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

The old standard black mulberries. Planted extensively for "wind break." Also a good protection for cherry trees against birds. The berries being sweet. Birds will not eat cherries when they can get the mulberries.



EVERGREENS TRANSPLANTED.

Balsam Fir—A well-known popular tree, very handsome, conical form, leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its color throughout the severest winter; grows rapidly.

Col. Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens)—The king of spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire. A gem of the Rockies. The needles are short and sharp. They are polished like glass.

Norway Spruce—A very popular variety from Europe. One of the best evergreens for ornamental purposes, also very valuable for screens, hedges and wind breaks.

Douglas Spruce—The most rapid growing evergreen, fine shaped;

We Don't Want the Earth, but only a trial order from you, to show what we can do in the way of growing trees.

a grand tree in the Rockies; reaches from the mountains to the Pacific slope. The foliage is of a deep blue, sparkling with silver; seen at a distance, it resembles Blue spruce. Very hardy and valuable.

American White Spruce—Pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light silvery green foliage. Fine for lawn planting.

Black Hills Spruce—The most valuable tree for the West. Endures the hot sun of summer, and the cold winds of winter; richly colored and very ornamental.

White Pine—The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage a light delicate silvery green. Flourishes in the driest, poorest soil; easily transplanted.

Scotch Pine—A rapid growing, hardy variety, with stout erect shoots, and silvery green foliage; valuable for shelter. A good lawn tree and very hardy. North.

Austrian Pine—A remarkably robust, hardy spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, dark green, rapid grower, very valuable and ornamental.

Red Cedar—A well-known American tree, which varies very much in color and habit of growth. Succeeds well on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas. Valuable for wind breaks, hedges, etc.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—Grows in perfect upright column; rare and beautiful; largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies.

One Grade Better Than He Bought.

Douglas, Nebraska, April 15, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Neb.

Gents: My 50 peach trees came in good condition, and they were one grade better trees than I bought, but I will not kick on that when I get them at the same price. Yours truly,

GEO. HENDRICKS.



Write for quotations for anything you may need in the way of
Nursery Stock—**BROCK NURSERIES, BROCK, NEB.**

See Price List for prices on all kinds of Nursery Stock.

Planters' Wholesale Price List of The Brock Nurseries, Brock, Neb.

APPLE TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Heavy, first class, 6 to 7 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and up	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
No. 1, 5 to 6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up .....	.15	1.25	10.00	85.00
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ....	.12½	1.00	8.00	65.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ....	.10	.80	6.00	40.00
One Year Whips, 3 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up.....		1.00	8.00	65.00

BUDDED PEACH TREES, ONE YEAR OLD.

	Each	10	100	1000
Select, 5 to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ in. and all up	\$0.15	\$1.30	\$11.00	\$80.00
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ....	.12½	1.20	9.00	70.00
Light, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and under.....	.90	7.00	50.00	

Notice—The prices on Peaches may raise, so send orders early.

AMERICAN, JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN PLUMS.

	Each	10	100	1000
First Class, 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. up.....	\$0.40	\$3.50		
First Class, 1 & 2 yr., 5 to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. .40		3.50	\$25.00	
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ....	.35	3.00	22.00	
Medium, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and under.....	.25	2.00	18.00	

APRICOTS.

	Each	10	100	1000
5 to 6 feet, select, well branched	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	
4 to 5 feet, No. 1, well branched .....	.20	1.50	12.50	
3 to 4 feet .....	.15	1.25	8.00	

CHERRY TREES BUDDED ON MAHALEB ROOTS (Will Not Sprout.)

	Each	10	100	1000
Select, 5 to 6 feet. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$25.00	
Select, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	.40	3.00	22.50	
Medium, 3 to 4 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ....	.35	2.50	18.00	

PEAR TREES—DWARF AND STANDARD.

	Each	10	100	1000
Select, 5 to 6 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. up. Standard	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00	
Select, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., Standard....	.35	2.50	20.00	
Whips, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up, Standard.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
2 year Dwarf, first class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.45	3.50		
2 year Dwarf, No. 1, 3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50		

CRAB APPLES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Select, 5 to 6 feet	\$0.20	\$2.00		
Select, 4 to 5 feet .....	.15	1.50		

GRAPE VINES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Concord, 2 yr., heavy select vines	\$0.50	\$4.50		
Concord, 1 yr., good strong roots.....	.40	3.50		
Worden, 2 yr., select vines .....	.80	6.00		
Worden, 1 yr., good roots .....	.60	5.00		
Moore's Early, good strong roots	\$0.10	.75		
Campbell's Early, good strong vines....	.35	2.50		
Niagara, good strong vines .....	.15	1.00		
Agawam, good strong vines .....	.15	1.00		
Brighton, good strong vines .....	.15	1.00		
McPike, select vines .....	.50	5.00		

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Good strong well-rooted plants, general assortment of varieties.
25 for 25 cents; 100 for 75 cents; 1000 for \$4.00.

RASPBERRIES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Gregg, Palmer, Nemaha and Kansas	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$10.00	
Columbian Red and Schaffer's Colossal..	.35	3.00		

CURRANTS.

	Each	10	100	1000
Cherry, Red Dutch and White Grape, 2 yr.	\$1.00			
Fay's Prolific, 2 yr.		1.25		

BLACKBERRIES.

	Each	10	100	1000
General assortment of varieties			\$2.50	

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Downing, Houghton and Smith's, 2 yr. ...		\$1.00		
Champion and Pearl, 2 yr.		1.25		

RHUBARB—(Pie Plant)—per 10, 75 cents.

HORSE RADISH—Per 10, .40 cents.

ASPARAGUS—Mammoth White—2 yr., per 100, \$1.50.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

	Each	10	100	1000
Russian Mulberry Seedlings, 18 to 24 in...			\$0.50	\$ 3.00
Russian Mulberry Seedlings, 12 to 18 in...		.40		2.00
Russian Mulberry Seedlings, 6 to 12 in...		.25		1.00
Maple, Soft, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75		3.50	
Maple, Soft, 18 to 24 in. ....			.75	4.00
Maple, Soft, 12 to 18 in....			.50	3.00
Maple, Silver Leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		5.00	
Linden, American, 3 to 4 ft.	1.50			
Chestnut Sweet, 3 to 4 ft.	1.50			
Elm, American, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		5.00	
Catalpa, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		5.00	
Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		5.00	
Box Elder, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		5.00	

EVERGREENS TRANSPLANTED.

	Each	10	100	1000
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$2.50		
Balsam Fir, 12 to 18 in. ....	.25	2.00		
Balsam Fir, 8 to 12 in. ....	.20	1.50		
Arbor Vitae, Pyramids, 18 to 24 in....	.50	4.00		
Arbor Vitae, Pyramids, 12 to 18 in....	.40	3.50		
Colorado Blue Spruce, 18 to 24 in....	.75	6.00		
Colorado Blue Spruce, 12 to 18 in....	.60	5.00		
Douglas Spruce, Norway Spruce and American White Spruce—				
18 to 24 inch .....	.35	2.50	\$20.00	
12 to 18 inch .....	.25	2.00	18.00	
Black Hill Spruce, 18 to 24 in....	.50	4.00		
Black Hill Spruce, 12 to 18 in....	.40	3.50		
Pine—White, Scotch & Austrian, 18 to 24	.35	2.50		
Pine—White, Scotch & Austrian, 10 to 12	.25	2.00		
Red Cedar (seed from the Platte Valley)—				
18 to 24 inch .....	.25	2.00	15.00	
12 to 18 inch .....	.20	1.50	12.00	
6 to 12 inch .....	.15	1.25	8.00	

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Weeping Cut Leaved Birch, 5 to 6 ft.	each	\$1.00
Weeping Elm, 2 yr. heads	"	1.00
Weeping Willow, New American, 2 yr. head....	"	1.00
Tea's Weeping Mulberry	"	1.00
Paeonia, Red and White.....	"	.25
Honey Suckle	"	.35
Hydrangia, P. G.	"	.40
Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree	"	.60
Snow Ball, 2 to 3 feet	"	.25

HARDY ROSES AND RAMBLERS.**Monthly Ever-Blooming Roses, 2-Year.**

Prince Cam De Rogan, very fine, double deep red....	each	\$0.40
Madam Plantier or Cemetery Rose, double white	"	.40
American Beauty, very fine red	"	.40
Moss Roses: Red and White	"	.35

Climbing Roses:

Seven Sisters, Prairie Queen, Martha Washington....	"	.40
Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler, White Rambler....	"	.50

CLEMATIS—Paniculata, very hardy, white

Notice—We sell 5 at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates, according to prices named in this list.

See our descriptive catalogue for list of varieties, terms and other important matter.

BROCK NURSERIES, BROCK, NEB.

Cash with Order Premiums

FREE

No. 1.—For every dollar sent cash with order, we will give free:
1 APPLE TREE or ONE PEACH TREE or 50 MULBERRY SEEDLINGS Free.

No. 2.—For every \$5.00 worth of stock ordered, we will give free
1 ALEXANDER PLUM or 2 WILD CRAB APPLES.

No. 3—For every \$10.00 ordered we will give free, 500 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS or 150 STRAWBERRIES or 2 ALEXANDER PLUMS.

No. 4 For every \$20.00 ordered we will give free, 2 Dozen GOOSEBERRIES or 5 EVERBEARING PEACH TREES or 4 ALEXANDER PLUMS.

No. 5.—For every \$50.00 ordered we will give free, 1,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS or 2,500 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS or 8 EVERGREENS or 10 ALEXANDER PLUMS.

From the above list of premiums you can select most anything you want according to the amount of your order. When sending in orders don't fail to put your premiums wanted on the order sheet.

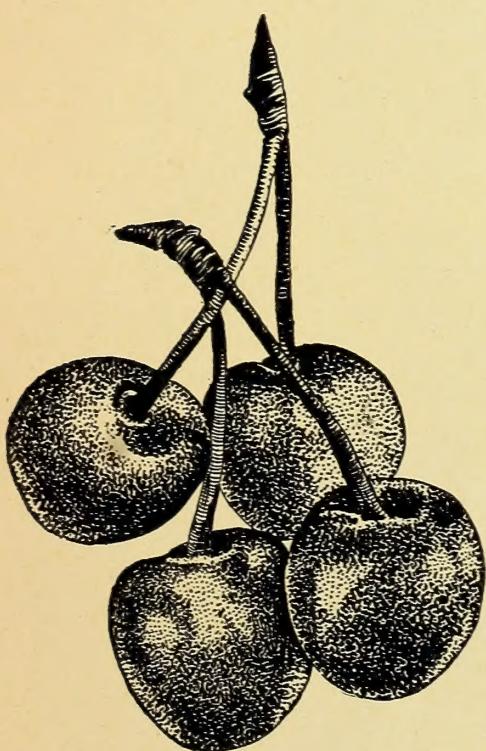
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. WE GUARANTEE GOODS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION AND STRICTLY UP TO GRADE ORDERED.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 AND UP AND GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL.

If you send us an order for Nursery Stock you will Save 25 to 50 per cent commission that you would pay an agent for taking your order. Don't be swindled by Tree Agents, but send your order direct to us and get Trees TRUE TO NAME.

Yours Truly,

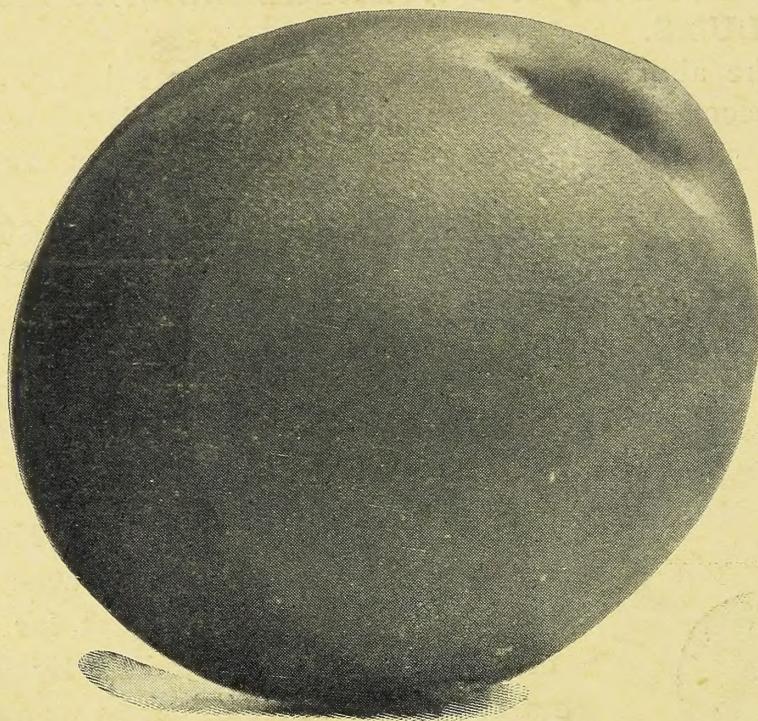
H. A. BROWN & SON, Nurserymen,
Brock, Nebraska.



Write us a List of Your Wants. If first class stock, well packed, and prompt service is what you are looking for, we can satisfy you

The Brock Nurseries

H. A. BROWN & SON, PROPRIETORS
BROCK, NEBRASKA



ELBERTA